REMARKS

Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested. Claims 1, 13, 25 and 30 have been amended. Claims 1 – 32 are currently pending.

Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1 – 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews, U.S. Patent No. 6,259,435 ("Matthews"), in view of Adler, U.S. Patent No. 5,812,818 ("Adler"), further in view of Knauft, U.S. Patent No. 6,981,217 ("Knauft"). Applicants respectfully traverse the pending rejections.

The present application was discussed at an applicant-initiated interview with the Examiner on April 26, 2006. Applicants thank the Examiner for agreeing to the interview, and the present amendments reflect the amendments discussed at the interview.

Claim 1 – 12

Claims 1 – 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews in view of Adler, further in view of Knauft. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection because neither Matthews, Adler nor Knauft teach "notifying an application of said input event by providing said application an obfuscation of said code when the text converting component is interested in performing said conversion action," as required by amended independent claim 1.

Matthews teaches techniques for inhibiting the detection of key press event signals. The system of Matthews attempts to prevent malicious interception of key-press information. Matthews explains that prior art input devices predictably scan for the depression of a keyboard key. Matthews, col. 2, ll. 45 – 47. By intercepting the key-press information, attackers may obtain sensitive information such as an ATM pin code. As the prior art scanning

is predictable, Matthews asserts that attackers may "easily determine key-press information simply by tapping the row and column signals" sent from the input device to the processor. Matthews, col. 2, ll. 47 – 49. To prevent such a interception, Matthews teaches obfuscating the scan signals by randomly applying signals indicating key press events (*i.e.* by randomly generating row and column signals). Matthews, col. 3, ll. 4 – 11; FIG. 8. By randomly adding signals, would-be-attackers can not discern the actual key press events from the randomly forced events. Thus, Matthews teaches preventing an external agent from being notified of an input event.

Adler also does not teach notifying an application of an input event with an obfuscated code value. Adler teaches a method for translating text from a facsimile transmission. An optical character recognizer converts the facsimile signals into source signals. Alder, col. 2, ll. 15 – 17. These source signals may then be processed by a translator to convert the text from a source language into a target language. Alder, col. 2, ll. 34 – 36. Accordingly, Alder teaches the translation of facsimile text from a source language into a desired language. Alder, col. 1, ll. 10 – 15. Alder, however, does not teach either notifying an application of a input event or obfuscating a code associated with the input event from the application.

Knauft teaches a method for generating index information for electronic documents. This index information may be used by an information retrieval (IR) system to locate a document. Knauft, col. 1, ll. 49 – 54. Because the actual document may be protected by rights management software, Knauft teaches altering the document's content by rearranging or removing certain words. Knauft, col. 2, ll. 44 – 61. In this way, the document's content becomes unintelligible, but the document may still be indexed and searched by the IR system. Knauft, col. 19, ll. 53 – 61. So Knauft teaches obfuscating the content of a document by

reducing the intelligibility of the document. Knauft, however, does not teach notifying an application of an input event with an obfuscated code value.

In contrast, independent claim 1, as amended, recites "notifying an application of said input event by providing said application an obfuscation of said code when the text converting component is interested in performing said conversion action." Neither Matthews, Adler nor Knauft teach notifying an application of an input event by providing an obfuscation of a code associated with the input event. Accordingly, these references, either separately or in combination, fail to teach the claimed invention as recited in amended independent claim 1. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 is in condition for allowance. Applicant further submits that dependent claims 2- 12, which depend from claim 1, are in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claim 13 – 32

Claims 13 – 32 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews in view of Adler, further in view of Knauft. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection because neither Matthews, Adler nor Knauft teach "an application interface component which prevents an application from handling said user input event by obfuscating said code from said application when one or more of said text converting components are interested in performing a conversion action," as required by amended independent claims 25. Similarly, neither Matthews, Adler nor Knauft teach an input manager that is "configured to prevent one or more applications from handling said user input event by obfuscating said code from the one or more applications when said converting means are interested in performing a conversion action," as required by amended independent claims 13 and 30.

Matthews, Adler and Knauft have been previously discussed. Matthews teaches preventing malicious interception of potentially-sensitive key strokes by randomly applying signals indicating key press events. As stated in the Office Action, "Mathews fails to disclose one or more application associated with the input event." Office Action, p. 13. Matthews further fails to disclose obfuscating a code associated with an input event when there is a pending conversion action. Adler also does not teach obfuscating a code to prevent an application's handling of an input event. Indeed, the Office Action states, "Alder fails to teach the obfuscation of the input." Office Action, p. 13. Finally, Knauft teaches techniques for allowing a document to be indexed and searched by the IR system, while reducing the intelligibility of the document. Knauft, however, does not teach preventing applications from handling input events. In fact, Knauft is specifically designed to enable the handling of a document by an IR system.
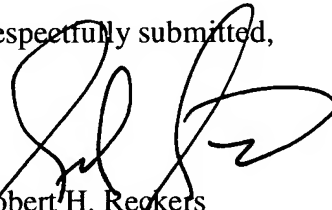
In contrast, amended independent claims 25 recites, "an application interface component which prevents an application from handling said user input event by obfuscating said code from said application when one or more of said text converting components are interested in performing a conversion action." Similarly, amended independent claims 13 and 30 require an input manager that is "configured to prevent one or more applications from handling said user input event by obfuscating said code from the one or more applications when said converting means are interested in performing a conversion action." Neither Matthews, Adler nor Knauft teach preventing an applications from handling a user input event by obfuscating a code associated with the input event. Accordingly, these references, either separately or in combination, fail to teach the claimed invention as recited in amended independent claims 13, 25 and 30. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 13, 25 and 30 are in condition for allowance. Applicants further submit that dependent claims 14 - 24, which depend

from claim 13, are in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to claim 13. Applicants further submit that dependent claims 26 - 29, which depend from claim 25, are in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to claim 25. Applicants further submit that dependent claims 31 and 32, which depend from claim 30, are in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to claim 30.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, Claims 1 – 32 are in condition for allowance. If any issues remain which would prevent issuance of this application, the Examiner is urged to contact the undersigned prior to issuing a subsequent action. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional amount required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-2112.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert H. Reckers
Reg. No. 54,633

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
2555 Grand Boulevard
Kansas City, Missouri 64108
Phone: 816/474-6550
Fax: 816-421-5547

209444v1